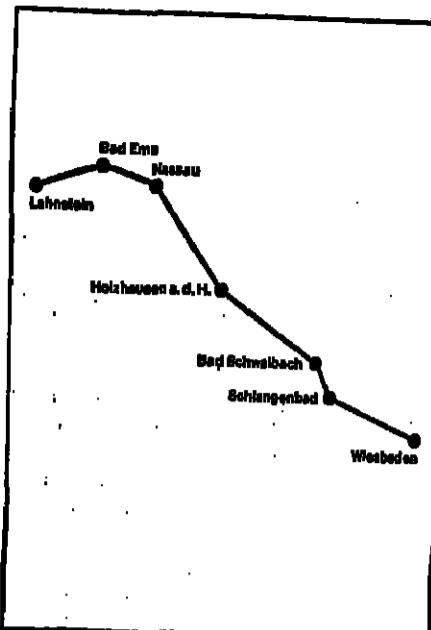


Routes to tour in Germany



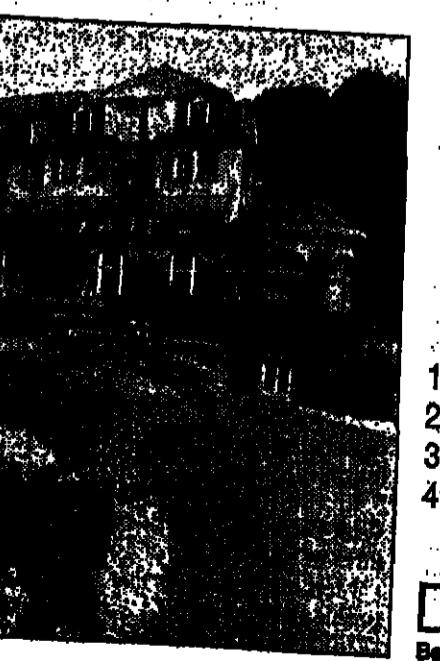
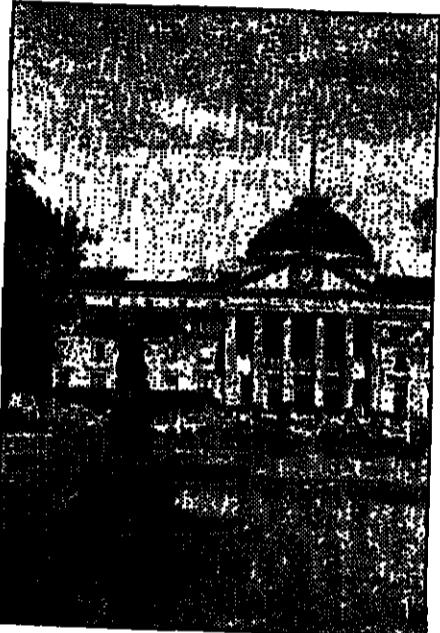
The Spa Route

German roads will get you there, say to spas and health resorts spread not all over the country but along a route easily travelled and scenically attractive. From Lahnstein, opposite Koblenz, the Spa Route runs along the wooded chain of hills that border the Rhine valley. Health cures in these resorts are particularly successful in dealing with rheumatism and gynaecological disorders and cardiac and circulatory complaints. Even if you haven't enough time to take a full course of treatment, you ought to take a look at a few pump rooms and sanatoriums. In Bad Ems you must not miss the historic inn known as the *Wirtshaus an der Lahn*. In Bad Schwalbach see for yourself the magnificent *Kursaal*. Take a walk round the Kurpark in Wiesbaden and see the city's casino. Elegant Wiesbaden dates back to the late 19th century *Wilhelminian* era.

Visit Germany and let the Spa Route be your guide.

- 1 Wiesbaden
- 2 Schlangenbad
- 3 Bad Ems
- 4 Bad Schwalbach

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE
FÜR TOURISMUS EV.
Beethovenstrasse 60, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune

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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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A royal visitor

King Hussein of Jordan is greeted by President Karl Carstens on his arrival in Bonn for talks on the Middle East.

(Photo: Bundesbildstelle)

Whereas Kohl's next high-level meeting

with representatives of the West at the world economic summit in Williamsburg at the end of June has already been fixed, no decision has yet been taken on the much discussed trip to Moscow.

The Chancellor himself is ready to go; however, Bonn regards such a trip as meaningless as long as things in Geneva remain stagnant.

Up until the next summit in Stuttgart at the beginning of June, it is hoped to at least further the protection of the European market against protectionism and solve the problems associated with EEC membership by Spain and Portugal.

If Bonn were able to seal the so-called Genscher-Colombo file on the path to the European Union during the summit in Stuttgart, it could look back quite satisfied with its European half-year.

Thomas Meyer
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 March 1983)

Kohl expected to change foreign policy emphasis

Strangely enough, the clear decision of the German electorate to return conservatives to Bonn has allowed wing uncertainty to worm its way foreign policy.

His centres round the influence of Bavarian Prime Minister, Franz Strauss. He wants to be the new Foreign Minister, but is unlikely to be.

Herr Strauss is, in fact, not appointed, the question would still remain: how much influence would he have on foreign policy, particularly on *Ostpolitik*?

During coalition talks on foreign and security policy and *Deutschlandpolitik*, Strauss came armed with plenty of documents.

He provided an extensive analysis of 13 years of rule under the SPD/FDP coalition and drew up a list of what he considered had gone wrong in this period.

He demanded that Bonn take a harder line in its *Ostpolitik* negotiations along the lines of give and take.

According to Strauss, Germany isn't standing enough about the difficulties facing the government of South Africa.

Once again, he criticised the "zero sum" solution to the Geneva talks. He was not at all interested in continuing the foreign policy course of the previous SPD-FDP government.

However, all this is not likely to distract Chancellor Kohl.

There's nothing we couldn't agree providing both sides are sincerely interested.

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The next edition of THE GERMAN JUNE will appear on 10 April.

such agreement", we hear Bonn

Now that Kohl and Genscher have confirmed in their coalition by the electoral mandate they are both interested in bringing about the *Wende* (turning) in the one political field as yet unfulfilled: that of foreign policy. It is no coincidence if Chancellor Kohl only speaks of "continuity" in the next of the German attitude towards the Nato double-decision.

Its aim was to prevent the strong fluctuations against the dollar which occurred when the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates collapsed.

The many adjustments necessary since the European Monetary System

It would therefore seem that the adjustment of emphasis between Bonn's *Westpolitik* and *Ostpolitik* is not an issue of contention between Kohl and Strauss.

Kohl is also willing to deviate from his predecessor's course in clearly shifting the emphasis in Bonn's foreign policy towards German-American cooperation and cooperation within the western Alliance and the EEC.

Of course, there is no intention of allowing the progress in *Ostpolitik* to go to waste.

However, Bonn feels that it will be able to operate better and in a more balanced way if its policies have a firm footing in western coordination.

Yet Bonn reiterates: such a policy swing must not be effected to the detriment of its *Ostpolitik*.

This does not mean that Bonn will unquestioningly subject its line of foreign policy to the desires of the USA.

The government in Bonn will be as keen as the SPD to bring its "German interests" into play in connection with the talks in Geneva.

Kohl is just as interested in a counter-proposal from the USA on the missile negotiations as was his rival candidate Vogel.

Since Chancellor Kohl has as it were obtained an electoral "empowerment" to accept the stallioning of the new US weapons if absolutely necessary, he will be particularly interested in being able to plausibly claim that the Americans have left nothing untried should the talks in Geneva prove to be a failure.

Bonn will be interested to obtain the counter-proposal before 28 March since talks in Geneva will then be taking a long break and the critical date of no

return, 31 December 1983, will be drawing closer and closer. Bonn feels that US negotiator, Paul Nitze, should be given powers to sound out the Soviets on every possible solution.

The German government hopes that this demand on their part will be seen by Washington as a favour, since Washington now

needs a "clear signal" from the Chancellor for its final decision.

Now, however, the time has come to come to terms with European realities, the steady growth of unemployment top of the list in this respect.

The first steps have been agreed upon for the EEC summit meeting in Brussels this month - a drop in the ocean, Bonn admits.

The Chancellor himself is ready to go; however, Bonn regards such a trip as meaningless as long as things in Geneva remain stagnant.

Before such a move is made, Bonn is also interested in careful coordination with its European partners.

At the moment, relations to the Soviet Union are very restrained, particularly in France's case.

Bonn is more pushed for time in regard to completing its half-year period of EC presidency on a note of harmony.

Both Kohl and Genscher have promised to give Europe fresh momentum.

that France was the country which most needed adjustment of its currency.

However, France decided to turn the tables and blame the Germans for the problems within the monetary system.

The demands made by the French Finance Minister Delpla in Brussels are pushing German goodwill too far, particularly considering that he is hoping to become Prime Minister.

There are only two possible ways of interpreting the intensity of these demands.

Either the French are hoping to force the Germans to upvalue the deutsche mark further than economic data would justify.

Or they are seeking a pretext for justifying a French withdrawal from EMS.

The Germans must have an interest in keeping the French inside the system.

However, this interest may go wrong if it pushes its price too high.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 March 1983)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Sudden optimism that never-ending Madrid talks may have an ending after all

Ever since 11 November, 1980, the *Palacio de Congresos* in Madrid has been the scene of a frustrating yet necessary event known in its abbreviation as the CSCE (short for Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe).

The frustration would appear to be making way for a change of mood.

As the 35 delegations to the second Helsinki review conference made their way, exhausted by the endless palaver, into their well-earned Christmas recess, they thought only of the well-earned Easter recess which was bound to follow.

The general forecast at this time was that this fatigued East-West forum could not survive in the current international political climate; but even worse still, it could not die.

The Americans made it clear to anybody with their eyes open that they only stayed on out of consideration for the Europeans.

1983 certainly hasn't seen any vast improvement in the overall international situation.

The danger of growing confrontation between the superpowers, should the Geneva talks fail, still hangs over the round of talks in Madrid like a big, black cloud.

The conference in Madrid has the function of examining the extent to which the Helsinki accords have been respected and to work out new proposals for more security and cooperation in Europe.

Nevertheless, there is a sudden feeling that the never-ending conference may indeed come to an end.

After 28 months of confrontation, playing political poker and, more recently, serious negotiations, the neutral and non-aligned group of countries have come up with an offer of mediation, which the authors say really is the "last one".

The attempt to bring together East and West after all, to build a reasonable stable bridge across the chasm of differences between the blocks, is not to be seen as a last-ditch despairing show of strength by mediators who are at the end of their tether.

The whole effort is a jointly thought out affair.

Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Lichtenstein, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia have over the past few weeks been gathering together in small work-groups to find out the points on which East and West can and cannot agree.

Diplomats from both sides were represented in these work-groups.

The result of these activities is a final document which has much more body than that obtained from the first review conference in Belgrade.

Whether this is adequate and balanced enough must be decided by the governments of the countries involved and will be accepted by their decision-making bodies.

The conference can only adopt resolutions on a unanimous basis.

As the head of the Swiss delegation, Edouard Brunner, explained, referring

Streitende Konferenz

Europäische Sicherheitskonferenz

Europäische

■ POLITICS

CDU wins bigger majority in Schleswig-Holstein

Voters in Schleswig-Holstein have returned the CDU to power in Kiel with an increased majority. The SPD remains in opposition. The FDP and the Greens both polled below the mandatory five per cent and will not be represented.

The minority SSW party, which represents a Danish ethnic minority in what is Germany's northernmost *Land*, will again have one member of parliament. It is excluded from the five per cent provision.

The CDU increased its vote from 48.3 per cent in the 1979 election to 49 per cent. It will have 39 representative instead of 37.

The SPD's share of the poll dropped two per cent, from 43.7 to 41.7, but it will have 34 representatives compared with 31 in the old assembly.

In returning only members of the two main parties, (excluding the SSW Schleswig-Holstein is therefore following the trend in Bavaria, North Rhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Palatinate).

Prime Minister Uwe Barschel, 38, has every reason to be pleased with himself. A mere six months after assuming office as a somewhat colourless successor to Gerhard Stoltenberg, (now Federal Finance Minister) he now has a popular mandate to shape Schleswig-Holstein's policies for the next four years.

Barschel's success was no doubt partly due to the almost irresistible national trend towards the CDU.

But it exceeded the conservatives' expectations because the general mood in Schleswig-Holstein was that, after decades of CDU rule, the time had come for a change.

Stoltenberg's majority in the last assembly had shrunk to one. Small wonder the Social Democrats had hoped to the very end to carry the state.

The SPD leader, Björn Engholm thus had a pretty good starting position, and contrary to views in other states, the pronounced leftist Schleswig-Holstein SPD has always managed to come up with fairly good election results.

Engholm, a former Bonn Education Minister, was also bolstered by the fact

that he conducted a pronounced populist campaign for this election, which paid off in the end in the form of gains for his party.

He knew that he could fall back on the FDP should he need that party to gain a majority in the assembly. He also cleverly championed some Green issues in the campaign.

But perhaps he was a bit too successful in taking votes away from the Greens because his defeat was sealed when the Greens failed to take the five per cent hurdle.

Everyone agreed that Engholm would only be able to form a government if some Green MPs were elected.

In any event, Engholm managed to recapture SPD votes that had shifted to the Greens and reversed the trend that became obvious with the Bundestag election by driving the Greens out of the assembly.

This has naturally strengthened his position in the Schleswig-Holstein SPD and is bound to help his work as leader of the opposition.

With his newly gained authority, Engholm will now have to help rejuvenate the SPD on a national scale.

It surprised nobody that the voters chose to keep the FDP out.

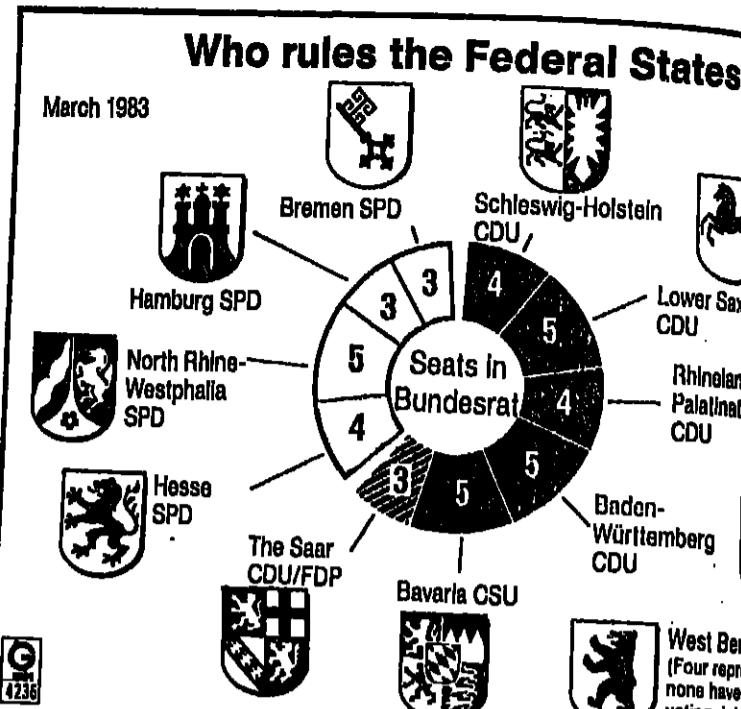
The Free Democrats found themselves in a cleft stick because they had to campaign for a coalition with the conservatives in the Bundestag election while campaigning for an alliance with the Social Democrats in Schleswig-Holstein.

This naturally confused the voters. This was reflected in the outcome.

Uwe Ronneburger, the leader of the Schleswig-Holstein FDP, was forced to fight a two-front war from the very beginning. In any event, last-minute about-face in Schleswig-Holstein would hardly have changed the result.

Perhaps the FDP in Bonn is secretly delighted that the voters clearly rejected an SPD-FDP coalition in Schleswig-Holstein.

But the question still remains: how to prevent being voted out of one State assembly after another?



The FDP is rapidly approaching the point where it will be regarded as a national party only — a party needed in the Bundestag to provide the necessary majorities but redundant in the States.

And, who knows, one day it could suffer the same defeat in Bonn that Ronneburger suffered in Kiel.

The Greens had a tough time in Schleswig-Holstein from the very beginning. They were divided for a long time and it was not until the last moment that the various alternative groupings opted for a common ticket for the state election. And even that was preceded by a great deal of bickering.

Besides, the Greens had a hard time developing their own environmentalist image in the face of a pronounced ecologically minded SPD in Schleswig-Holstein.

Many potential Green voters might also have had second thoughts after the outcome of the Bundestag election where the Greens had hoped to be instrumental in toppling the Kohl government.

There are those who must have said to themselves that the best course of action was to strengthen the SPD as a counterbalance to the conservatives.

It was fear of a CDU state that drove them into the social democratic fold. Has the SPD process of siphoning off Green voters already begun?

Joachim Worthmann
(*Stuttgarter Zeitung*, 14 March 1983)

27 March 1983
No. 1078 - 27 March 1983

PEOPLE

Left-wing Green MP 'finds his political home'



"They made mock of my ecological interest, calling me a 'kohlrabi apostle' because I was in favour of biological farming and against nuclear missiles," says Schily.

Later, right wing lawyers ridiculed him because he was a left-winger but did not dress like one: he has always made a point of being dressed as correctly as possible and always wears a tie except during leisure time.

He usually wears a waistcoat and his clothing generally is understated. His manners are excellent, his speech is cultured and is instantly obvious that Schily comes from an upper middle class home.

One of his ancestors was the poet and composer Peter Cornelius (1824-1874) of whom a major German encyclopedia says that his delicate poetry and music could only develop in opposition to the mighty influence of Liszt and Wagner.

The political figures that formed Schily while he was still a law student were Gustav Heinemann, Thomas Dehler and Adolf Arndt.

All three were born non-conformists and champions of the individual's rights versus the state. They were also champions of the minority against the majority.

Otto Schily's passionate fight for his clients in the terrorist trials clearly stems from this source.

He never identified himself with the crimes committed by the RAF nor did he identify himself with the group's tenets.

But the young woman was arrested and while in custody she developed a

Even now, he asks ponderingly: "Would Horst Mahler's life have taken the course it did had he not been expelled from the SPD because of deviation to the left?"

He draws attention to the fact that Gudrun Ensslin campaigned for Willy Brandt in the 1960s.

His memory of the mud-slinging campaign against him by the judiciary and the tight-lipped press seems to have faded to the point where he is unable to pin-point even those dates that played an important role in his life.

It is as if it no longer mattered — not even the fact that the public prosecutor's office accused him of having smuggled Ensslin's message out of prison and that he was under investigation for years before the case against him was finally dropped.

The investigation went on despite the fact that it was known from the very beginning that two women police officers could have smuggled the message out of prison because they had been alone with the prisoner and had every opportunity.

Instead, the two women were made witnesses for the prosecution and were therefore no longer treated as suspects.

The examination did not take place until Schily filed charges of attempted murder against the doctors.

When she was finally examined, it turned out that the tumour had grown to the size of a child's head and that the cancer cells had spread throughout her body. After one-and-a-half years in custody, Katharina Hammerschmidt was released. She died in June 1975.

In the end, it was not the doctors who found themselves in the dock but Schily — for allegedly having slandered them. He was acquitted.

He still partly blames himself for his client's death because it was he who supported her decision to turn herself in.

As one of the three spokesmen for *Continued on page 6*



Otto Schily... lots of disappointments.
(Photo: Sven Simon)

malignant tumour that was never diagnosed because the prison doctors prevented the necessary medical examination with special equipment, and ignoring the seriousness of her condition.

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As one of the three spokesmen for *Continued on page 6*

Past catches up with a former Brownshirt



Werner Vogel, 76, would have succeeded Herbert Wehner as *Alterspräsident* of the Bundestag. But his Nazi past caught up with him.

Vogel, elected on the Green ticket in the general election this month, was a member of the notorious Brownshirts, the SA, in the 1930s.

The *Alterspräsident* or president because of age, is the man who calls the Bundestag to order and presides until it elects a speaker.

Vogel's speech, already drafted, was intended to "get under the skin of the established parties."

It would also have explained why the Greens — originally an extraparliamentary opposition — decided to try for the Bundestag. It would have outlined their demands.

Vogel founded on his past as a member of the Nazi Party and an SA *Sturmabteilung* for which the youthfully zealous and idealistic Greens with their grassroots democracy have no understanding.

Other parties have been much more lenient towards their members with a Nazi past.

It is this very leniency that the Greens whose average age is 25, have always attacked. They feel they have a right to censure even someone who was no more than a *Milizier* (nominal party member) during the Hitler era. And Vogel says that this is exactly what he was.

Paradoxical though it might sound, he is thus a victim of the moral code he helped draft.

Vogel was born in 1907 in Offenbach,

He did not protest against the concentration camps and the Nazi terror in general. All he did was on one occasion, in 1941, to get up and leave when an SS officer sitting at his table boasted with the murder of 12,000 Russian Jews.

In an act of self-purification, the Greens forced Vogel to relinquish his mandate, saying that they would otherwise lose credibility vis-à-vis the "ruling caste" that has "made itself comfortable in its patchwork democracy" (Vogel).

The people at the head of the North Rhine-Westphalia Greens, which Vogel joined in 1978, knew about his past. But they saw no need to tell the grassroots or to prevent him from standing for parliament.

As it happened, the delegates to the Green congress who put Vogel at the top of the North Rhine-Westphalia ticket. They were unable to question him on his past because he was away on a Mediterranean cruise at the time.

The young Greens knew that Vogel was a dyed-in-the-wool conservative. Yet they trusted him because of his commitment to the extraparliamentary opposition.

The retired former senior official of the North Rhine-Westphalia Interior Ministry — Lottery and Alters Department — had for 15 years been the chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the Rhineland Church.

He worked actively on behalf of juvenile delinquents in prison and was an officially appointed legal aid assistant.

Continued on page 7

Mainz Christian Democrat gamble pays off

Mainz Christian Democrat gamble pays off

Like chancellorship candidate Hans-Jochen Vogel, Brandt — a highly regarded domestic policy maker — was unable to stop CDU advances despite the high election turnout (close to 90 per cent) that usually favours the SPD.

Two years ago, when Klaus von Dohnanyi was sent to Hamburg by his party, Brandt took over Dohnanyi's job unprepared.

The SPD owes it to his work that the defeat in Rhineland-Palatinate was less shattering than in the Bundestag election.

In the national election, the SPD lost 4.7 per cent compared with only 2.7 per cent in Rhineland-Palatinate.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Vogel has announced that he is exploring ways and means of arriving at "a sensible cooperation with the FDP" in order to strengthen the SPD's position in the Bundestag. There is some talk of a state secretary post for an FDP man.

Vogel's SPD challenger Hugo Brandt bore his election defeat with equanimity.

Holger Schwarz
(*Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt*, 13 March 1983)

(*Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz*, 9 March 1983)

(*Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz*, 9 March 1983)

■ PARTNERSHIP

Second Brandt report 'has little essentially new'

Christiansen
Welt
Wirtschaftsbericht

The second Brandt report on world poverty was issued with lots of ballyhoo, but this follow-up to the original, which was issued three years ago, offers nothing essentially new.

It is said to be an "emergency programme", but it neither opens up new lines of discussion nor gives practical suggestions for solving existing problems.

The huge increase in development aid is still recommended as a remedy for the serious problems facing many countries in the Third World.

As in the first report, *Common Crisis* fails to make it clear that vast foreign support is not enough to remove barriers to development within the countries themselves.

In defiance of all that experience has taught us, the report ignores the fact that in many cases the present extent of aid in fact led to greater damage than benefits.

The liquidity of the World Bank ought also to be extended, particularly by boosting borrowing facilities.

It has hardly been able to cater for the most important basic needs of the poorest of the poor.

The "Independent" North-South Commission, which comprises 20 high-ranking personalities from North and South, is led by Willy Brandt.

The idea to form the Commission can be traced back to a suggestion made by the former President of the World Bank, Robert McNamara.

Unfortunately, one great weakness of the Commission, which was then set up in 1977, is that neither the East Bloc nor China are represented.

The first report triggered off some useful discussion on development policies and their meaningfulness. But it has now been confirmed that the direct effect of the report was limited.

The chairman of the West German Bundestag Committee on Economic Cooperation, Uwe Holtz (SPD) says "the report was not able to bring about the expected stimuli for a closer cooperation between all the nations of the world in the interests of guaranteeing all our futures. "None of its proposals for long-term reforms of the international economic order have been put into practice. The bulk of its emergency programme remains unfinished."

This second report focusses on international monetary and financial questions.

It confirms that during the three years since the first report was published there have been "growing economic difficulties for the industrialised countries and many developing countries have been pushed to the brink of ruin".

The possibility is voiced that "1983 will see the international economic crisis turn into a proper depression, with mass unemployment in the countries of the North and the danger of economic collapse in parts of the Third World".

A finger of warning is pointed at the serious dangers facing the international monetary system and the growing disorder in international trade, not to mention the arms race.

The report hopes to overcome these

problems by centring efforts on massive development financing.

Brandt says: "What we need is a transition from the policy of fighting inflation to one of preventing a depression."

The crux of individual proposals contained in the report is the considerable expansion of international monetary liquidity.

The resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) should be vastly increased.

This should be effected by reallocating the special drawing rights (SDRs), increasing quota allocation by at least 100 per cent; by extending and expanding the General Credit Arrangements; by increasing borrowing at the central banks and on the capital market; and finally, by modifying the conditions for IMF loans.

These suggestions would culminate in the creation of a huge inflationary apparatus.

The liquidity of the World Bank ought also to be extended, particularly by boosting borrowing facilities.

The theses are very revealing with regard to the hotly-disputed question of the conditions laid down by the IMF as a prerequisite for granting its loans.

The report criticises the behaviour of the Fund in this respect when it states that one of the main reasons for the discontent expressed by some countries about the IMF conditions must be sought in the "painful measures of economic policy" to which these countries are "forced".

In many cases such measures are demanded by these countries "just to receive a comparatively small loan from the IMF".

Many countries today view the IMF "with mistrust, indeed enmity". It is accused of not taking enough "consideration of political realities".

The interests of the power elites in

6 Better preventing depression than fighting inflation

these countries are often accepted as "untouchable realities".

Although the report does not deny the necessity of conditions for the loans, it demands that the IMF "take greater account than up to now of the actual ability of the country in question to re-organise its economic structure".

This is "particularly dependent on the level of development".

It almost sounds trivial when the IMF is urged to realise that "the situation cannot be improved overnight, particularly in the poorest and least adjustable countries, if an unsatisfactory political course has been pursued in these countries for some time."

In view of such criticism one can only hope that the IMF sticks to its previous line of action and refuses to soften up. Otherwise, the ones who would then really suffer are the poorest of the poor themselves.

The report hopes to overcome these

problems by centring efforts on massive development financing.

by the report on the aspect of trade should be given serious consideration.

Quite rightly, a plea is made for a "renewed commitment to the basic principles of an open trade system which functions according to rules which have been agreed upon".

What is more an assurance should be given to oppose all demands for protectionism when formulating and applying national trade policies and laws".

The demand to eliminate all barriers in industrialised countries which prevent imports of tropical products is also a justified plea.

On the subject of the international supply of food the report quite rightly emphasises the thesis according to which food production should be encouraged in the developing countries themselves.

In this process, the national food supply strategies should — as put forward by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation play a dominant part.

On the subject of food aid the report mentions the fact that this question has "become a troublesome topic". It is accepted that "some of the criticism is justified".

Nevertheless, the report demands "a new and much higher objective", without dealing more closely with the massive criticism put forward.

The agriculture lobbies in surplus countries can be most grateful for this approach. The report pins great hopes on the forthcoming UNCTAD meeting (World Trade Conference).

It recommends "reverting back to summit meetings which could provide impetus to the negotiations."

It supports the "start of global talks on international economic cooperation as soon as possible", the United Nations General Assembly adopting a prevalent role in this respect.

Sridhar Ramphal (Guyana), member of the Commission and Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, said while presenting the report in Bonn that the developing countries should stop adopting ultimatum stances at conferences and introduce negotiable proposals.

He said they should stop wrapping their demands up in high-flying declarations of principle. It would be better if developing countries try to convince the industrialised countries of their arguments — if need be in smaller representative groups — rather than merely outvote them.

Just like the first report, the second also deals in passing with the problems of the developing countries' own efforts towards improving their lot.

The first report contained the often quoted sentence: "The acceptance of our proposals is faced with political forces which result from established interests and the extent of poverty itself..."

The new report also fails to grapple with the basic question of how much influence such vast financial aid can in fact exert when faced by these "political forces" and "established interests".

This means that there is still no answer to the decisive question of how these and many other barriers to development are to be overcome.

How can foreign aid be prevented from being misused purely to reinforce the status quo in these countries, indeed used to extend the sphere of influence and power of the established socio-political groupings even further?

It is common knowledge that the bulk of development aid has up to now

environmental protection is no longer in its infancy. Things have come a long way since efforts to protect the environment first began. The time has come to reorganise environmental policies accordingly.

The case of the dying forests in Germany is a clear reminder of the fact that drastic measures need to be taken.

Not, other parts of our eco-system may find themselves struggling to survive.

The present set of policy tools is not able to cope. All we have is a rigid, one-state-like system of regulation right down to the last detail. Economic factors are simply disregarded.

The very expense of such a system

would be enough to ward off any more

attempts to continue environmental protection on this basis.

Let us for example take a look at the

primarily benefited the

in these countries, the

praiseworthy decree relating to

the furnaces, adopted by the previous

government.

These are the same group

vocate (via the government)

of sulphur dioxide is to be re

duced from 3.5 tons to 2.5 tons each

i.e. by just under 30 per cent.

This would restrict the associated

right of emission more and more.

The same certificate would entitle the furnace operator to an ever-decreasing emission level of sulphur dioxide.

The rate of "devaluation" depends on the size of the desired target figure.

If this figure is 30 per cent, as intended by the already existing decree on large furnaces, the annual devaluation rate would be 3.6 per cent.

However, if the ambitious target of 70

per cent is set, the figure increases to 11.3 per cent devaluation per annum.

Whichever is decided on, however,

there would be no need to resort to

stricter legal stipulations to keep levels down.

The real highlight of this suggestion

is to be seen in the fact that such certificates are transferable.

They can be sold or leased on.

This means that the operators of furnaces in which desulphurisation is disproportionately expensive (technologically) would have the possibility of avoiding the costs by buying more certificates.

For in doing so they could compensate the devaluation of their own certificates.

To do so they have to find market partner with excess certificates where the installations have cut down emissions to a greater extent than required.

The latter no longer require all their emission rights and can sell off the certificates they do not need.

Their profit from such a transaction will contribute towards a part of the "environmental rationalisation" process enabling them to obtain the latest and most productive technologies.

There is therefore an incentive to do more than just abide by the norm.

There is sufficient reward for inventiveness and the bold use of environmental technologies.

It's no good to try and deal with the cost explosion in this field by ignoring market forces.

These forces must be harnessed in the interest of environmental protection; this must be one of the most urgent priorities for the new government in Bonn.

operator would only gain the resentment of his colleagues and his own production conditions would sooner or later deteriorate.

Environmental protection is therefore to a certain extent practised with the brakes on.

Technological innovation is prevented by well-meaning legal stipulations, particularly where it is needed most.

What is more, the certificates would reduce the overall costs of environmental protection.

For the cutting-back of SO₂ is carried out where it is most inexpensive (where the installation of desulphurising facilities saves buying the expensive certificates), while it will be avoided wherever it is too expensive (certificates being cheaper than the desulphurising).

American experiences with similar, market-based strategies to protect the environment have shown that this method can lead to a drop of between 35 and 75 per cent of ensuing costs.

The motto "money is no object" just cannot apply to environmental protection.

Rational and cost-conscious methods are required, just like anywhere else in production.

This is the only way to financially come to terms with increased environmental protection and remain internationally competitive.

It's no good to try and deal with the cost explosion in this field by ignoring market forces.

These forces must be harnessed in the interest of environmental protection; this must be one of the most urgent priorities for the new government in Bonn.

Holger Bonus

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 11 March 1983)

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Change of attitude needed to save Germany's forests

cent — the only requirement being a change to market operations.

How would such a system work? Niesslein's plan is to issue SO₂ emission certificates to all furnace operators in at the start of 1984.

These certificates would certify the respective emission levels of individual operators, i.e. the certificates represent a documentation for the operator of the status quo: it attests to his right to emit SO₂ to the extent he has done so up to now.

For this reason, the certificates are issued free of charge.

However, these certificates will then be devalued each year by a given percentage figure over a period of ten years.

This would restrict the associated right of emission more and more.

The same certificate would entitle the furnace operator to an ever-decreasing emission level of sulphur dioxide.

The rate of "devaluation" depends on the size of the desired target figure.

If this figure is 30 per cent, as intended by the already existing decree on large furnaces, the annual devaluation rate would be 3.6 per cent.

However, if the ambitious target of 70 per cent is set, the figure increases to 11.3 per cent devaluation per annum.

Whichever is decided on, however,

there would be no need to resort to

stricter legal stipulations to keep levels down.

At this stage it is worth mentioning that the theses put forward by the minister.

According to calculations by the Freiburg forestry expert, Niesslein, this situation will only lead to a real drop of 70 per cent in sulphur dioxide by 1995 at an annual average of just about one

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per cent.

According to Williams (earlier), this is due to the fact that half of the dependent on reasonable terms

from other countries and at the same time half of the air purified here ends up in the atmosphere of neighbouring countries.

In addition, the overwhelming majority of the furnaces will not be affected by this ruling since the old plants are subject to such though measures as the new ones.

However, the very fact that the older furnaces are spared will mean that in Commission overestimates the end-outdated and particularly dangerous installations will be operated from outside.

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According to Williams (earlier), this is due to the fact that half of the dependent on reasonable terms

Children's film industry has trouble throwing off the Disney image

In the Federal Republic of Germany, children's cinema is still tantamount to Walt Disney or Cinderella.

Yet Germany has had its new type of children's films since the mid-1970s, spearheaded by Haro Senft, Gloria Behrens, Ilse Hofmann and Richard Claus.

The only problem here is that "this new children's cinema takes place on television," as the director of the family programme of Bavarian TV put it in a panel discussion last year.

Haro Senft's reply indicated that film makers realise that this can and should be remedied. He said: "We are craftsmen and television is an industrial enterprise for us; so the children's film must not be permitted to take place on television only. It belongs first and foremost in the cinemas."

Still, children's cinema exists; though only in a few major cities where a handful of committed people have been devoting themselves to it for years. They are cinema owners who set aside a few days a week for this type of film, accepting the commercial losses.

The lack of commercial success of children's cinema has nothing to do with a lack of interest on the part of the children. The problem lies in the fact that there are no steady viewers because

Continued from page 11
present-day reader an idea of the conditions under which these monks had to work.

Poor results were put back to poor material, lack of light, the cold, ill-health, lack of experience and the haste already mentioned.

According to the legend by the scribe Dimma from the Roscrea monastery, the holy Cronan gave him only one day to copy the gospels.

The fact that this incredible feat was in fact realised was only due to heavenly support; the sun is claimed to have stayed in the sky for 14 days.

A word of summary on this Irish cultural presentation, which with its total exhibition figure of just under one hundred objects is geared to public receptivity rather than following along the lines of some mammoth presentations:

The Emerald Isle, today impoverished and victim of bloody turmoil after mass emigration and centuries of English occupation, was one a rich nation in all respects.

During the Bronze Age alone a huge golden mural tapestry took on a dimension unknown in other parts of Europe at the time.

The massive pieces with its almost modern-looking patterns based on tabular, funnelled, circular and spiral shapes are still shrouded in secrecy.

The lack of traces of use would suggest that they were indeed never used.

The origins of the vast amounts of precious stones are still unknown up to this very day.

Wolf Schön
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,
11 March 1983)

after close to 15 years without a children's cinema it simply takes time for word to get around.

The advertising costs for children's films are much higher than for the regular variety and it takes considerably longer for such films to pay off.

So far, only West Berlin has taken this into account and done something about it by introducing a special promotion scheme for children's cinemas in the form of a DM15,000 prize to be awarded each year to the three most committed children's cinemas.

Another attempt to promote this type of cinema was made in North Rhine-Westphalia by a promotional organisation for children's films run by teachers, film makers, journalists and producers. In 1982, they selected eight films to be shown in ten hand-picked cinemas. The organisation undertook to do the necessary promotion work in the form of advertising, etc. in return for an undertaking by the cinemas to show children's films on at least three days a week.

The soundness of this approach, subsidised by the North Rhine-Westphalia Film Bureau, is shown by the Rex Cinema in Wuppertal: The first showings had audiences of only three to seven children; but when the word spread, the local press had some positive reports and it became obvious that the scheme had become a regular feature, the number of children seeing the film rose markedly. In the third and fourth weeks, the cinema was almost sold out and now intends to institutionalise these matinees.

Her film *Taiflur* (rabies) tells the story of Olli and Micki, two 13-year-old neighbourhood boys whose friendship founders on the social differences in their parental homes — differences that become increasingly clear as the film unfolds.

Olli's consumption-oriented parents become as much of a cliché in the film as the liberal and enlightened parents of Micki. Even so, many of the young viewers recognise their own conflicts in this film.

Though the experiment was not equally successful in all German cities due to differing local conditions, it nevertheless became obvious that there was a strong demand for good children's films everywhere.

Director tells where the money went

for his *Desperado City* which won the *Camera d'or* at the 1981 Festival in Cannes.

DM420,000 of the DM1m budget was spent for actors, director, script writer, cameraman, etc.

He used "low-cost" actors because stars would have busted his budget; DM54,000 went towards music and author's copyrights (he could certainly not have had a Mario Simmel for that amount).

The technical equipment (cameras, lights, microphones, etc.) some of it rented and some bought, cost DM57,500.

The unexposed film cost DM150,000, which is pretty much average.

Michael Cimino's four-hour Western "Heaven's Gate" cost 20 times this amount — in dollars.

German low-budget films must be produced at between DM600,000 and DM900,000.

Costs are usually treated as production secrets, but Vadim Glowna some time ago released the production figures.

The actual shooting costs of *Glowna*

ther with the witty songs and cliché-like other characters in this film from becoming a reflection of a bleak bit of reality.

Yet, its high quality makes *Rosi und die grosse Stadt* a minor disaster for the *Filmverlag der Autoren*.

The film was premiered in Berlin's famous Kurfürstendamm, instead, it was shown in a small cinema. The active ingredient of aspirin and a wide net result was that virtually no one came to see the film.

Udo Bartelmeß-Weller, authority for children's cinema, has dealt with the film's side effects reported by various organisations.

The question that has been put forward by them is: Isn't television enough?

They also have a notion that these films are too "babish".

But these reservations are unwarranted — at least where the new type of children's film is concerned. Showing children's films in cinemas gets the young away from the TV and enables them to see the film together with their parents.

One of the major advantages of cinema over television lies in the fact that the children can discuss what they have seen among each other. And what about the films themselves?

Far from being babyish, they depict a bit of real life though frequently with a conspicuous lack of humour.

Ilse Hofmann's contribution to the 8th International Children's Film Festival in Frankfurt is a case in point.

Her film *Taiflur* (rabies) tells the story of Olli and Micki, two 13-year-old neighbourhood boys whose friendship founders on the social differences in their parental homes — differences that become increasingly clear as the film unfolds.

The tight budget of the *Glowna* and Youth Film Centre in Berlin is known to prevent commercial children's films, the recommendation is based on the fact that ASA is known to prevent clotting — a desirable effect for commercial children's films, not to be boosted.

Yet the work this organisation is doing in developing a functioning cinema is unmatched and无可匹敌.

The children's film is still essentially restricted to festivals, those of Berlin, Frankfurt and

and Youth Film Centre in Berlin.

More than 40 per cent of German hospital patients want to be told what is wrong with them, polls by the Hamburg-Mannheimer-Stiftung für Informationsmedizin show.

Oliver Müller-Christiansen
(Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, 11 March 1983)

MEDICINE

Pregnant women warned: active aspirin ingredient under suspicion



heart attack patients — which can lead to excessive bleeding during and immediately after birth.

Some newly born babies of women who had taken aspirin in the last week of pregnancy had traces of blood in the urine. But none of these babies were in any danger.

The most serious of the possible side effects of ASA is the so-called Reye syndrome that has attracted considerable attention in the past few years. The syndrome was first described by the Australian Dr R.W. Reye in an article published in the medical journal *The Lancet*.

The author examined 21 children with severe brain damage. All of them showed fatty deposits in a number of organs, especially the liver.

The symptoms all these children had in common were vomiting, diarrhoea, blackouts, spasms, fever and shortness of breath; 17 of the children examined by Dr Reye died a few days after being hospitalised.

The actual causes of death were pathological changes in the liver and the brain. Here, the mitochondria — granular or rod-shaped bodies in a cell that function in the metabolism of fat,

conclusively. After a thorough investigation of pros and cons, the US Food and Drug Administration decided that no action against ASA was necessary.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, there have been some 20 Reye syndrome cases in the past few years, five of which have been partly attributed to ASA. But the epidemiological information available so far permits no definite conclusion as to a possible causality.

The Berlin hearing also discussed the link between ASA and stomach and intestinal hemorrhaging. But these side effects of ASA have been known for some time and are mentioned in the information sheet included with ASA-based drugs.

Generally, the side effects of ASA are minimal, well-researched and thus predictable. But this does not mean that ASA can be taken in any quantity and over a prolonged period. Even though there appears to be no health risk if taken in moderation, the rare side effects that can occur should receive more attention.

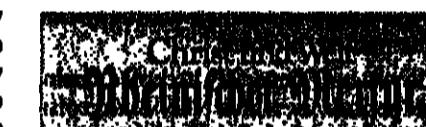
Professor Überla told the meeting that his Authority would announce the steps it intends to take in connection with ASA before this coming summer.

Though the hearing did not lead to any spectacular new findings, there is every likelihood that the information sheets included with ASA-based drugs will come under scrutiny and be reviewed.

The pharmaceutical industry is already considering extending the period during which pregnant women should not take ASA from the present "few weeks" before giving birth to "three months" to reduce the risk of excessive bleeding during birth.

Konrad Müller-Christiansen
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 March 1983)

Quick action essential in heart infarction treatment



enable doctors to establish whether the treatment has had a lasting effect.

If treatment started immediately after the heart attack — within the first three hours — doctors usually find that the heart tissue affected by the infarction starts functioning normally again two or three weeks later because it was only damaged rather than destroyed.

The new method is now being used routinely at the University Hospitals of Göttingen, Berlin, Aachen and Hamburg.

The Hamburg University Hospital has treated some 160 patients with this method. In 80 per cent of the cases the doctors managed to reopen the clogged coronary arteries. And in half the cases treatment began early enough to reactivate those parts of the heart that had been affected by the infarction.

This type of treatment has reduced the hospital mortality of infarction patients from previously 22 to six per cent.

The therapy can, of course, only be successful if there is a competent team of doctors available round the clock. Another must is for the patient to be taken to hospital immediately so that the sections of the heart affected by the infarction can be saved.

If the time lag is too long, there is every likelihood that the affected heart tissue may die.

Hein Gross
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,
11 March 1983)

and this alone does not cause the syndrome. Genetic defects are likely to play a role here as are certain outside influences, among them a range of drugs.

US researchers now suspect that ASA and a number of antibiotics might be among the culprits.

An estimated 600 to 1,200 American children and juveniles fall prey to the Reye syndrome every year. The relatively high incidence of the disease has now been attributed to the American population's high intake of ASA.

But none of this has been proved

in the Federal Republic of Germany alone, some 85,000 people a year die because a blood clot clogs a coronary artery, cutting off the blood supply to the heart and eventually destroying the affected tissue.

It was not until a few years ago that the Göttingen cardiologist Professor Peter Rentrop — almost accidentally — discovered a method of stopping the deadly process leading to heart failure.

He was treating a heart patient, inserting a catheter into the man's artery and guiding it to one of the two heart chambers under continuous X-ray control.

Patients also complained about the medical jargon used by doctors, saying this "puts an additional psychological strain" on them.

Usually it takes another three months from the last take before a doctor becomes a finished product.

The first rough cutting is followed another one before the fine cuts, about not being able to get full information on their condition and the future editing. The cost for this part of the operation is at least DM100,000.

Next on the list of people complaining about lack of information were those suffering from cardiovascular and psychosomatic disorders.

Erlangen cardiologist Professor Erich Schmid suggests that a particularly important aspect of this part of the operation is the fact that 80 per cent of the respondents complained about too little information on the part of the surgeon.

Desperado City, an average G feature film, took two-and-a-half months from the end of shooting to editing. The cost for this part of the operation is at least DM100,000.

Michael Cimino's four-hour Western "Heaven's Gate" cost 20 times this amount — in dollars.

Costs are usually treated as production secrets, but Vadim Glowna some time ago released the production figures.

The actual shooting costs of *Glowna*

(Die Welt, 8 March 1983)

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 March 1983)

A gile, mobile, financially independent, sexually liberated.

A mixed bunch of men and women in their late 20s and early 30s whose evenings are always open.

A life-style between pub and club is the image suggested by a new social group of free individuals.

A new trend towards living alone, becoming a "single".

Is this some kind of avant-garde for an alternative way of living, a trend-setter for a life of bachelorthood?

This at any rate is the popular image of this trendy group of loners, to whom loneliness and isolation are unknown words and who are not tied to home or bed.

Are they really all "swinging singles", much envied voluntary and convinced solitaires? Far from it!

According to a study by the Hamburg-based BAT Institute for Leisure Studies there is a definite credibility gap between the singles ideology in its propagated form and the real-life situation for persons in this group.

To begin with a few background figures: Of the 14 million West Germans living alone — eight million of them women — there are, says the study, only a few "convinced" singles.

Most of the persons in this group are divorced, widowed or separated from their partners.

The real "voluntary" singles would seem to be characterised by a certain psychological proneness to singleness.

The study refers to Sigmund Freud who regarded the inability to enter into "object relationships" as the core of a "narcissistic character", for which any deeper emotional relationship is associated with suffering.

As a result, being a single is in many cases not a rational decision based on free will but a person's psychological destiny.

The exclusive nature of this self-centredness only permits limited scope for other objects of love. Many respondents confirmed this assertion.

"I like being admired" or "I like being the centre of attention" are confessions frequently made.

Marriage therapists formulate the situation as follows: the large number and frequent changing of social relationships can be signs of a psychological deficiency.

In reality, such behaviour patterns reveal the inability to establish really deep human relationships, above all on a lasting basis.

In many cases, there are massive fears of losing one's own identity as soon as intimacy, closeness and emotional ties "threaten" to become reality.

For fear that they might be "lost", "swallowed up" or might "disappear" within such a relationship, many take to flight, break off contacts, filing themselves into new social relationships which are not as dangerous (are more detached).

However, usually singles don't feel too good about the situation, since their own ego remains undecided.

"Somehow, you become a stranger to yourself, you just don't really know what you want. Sometimes you want one thing, but are not willing to do without the other."

On the one hand, there is a desire to consolidate one's identity and create a distinct individuality; on the other, there is a sense of enjoyment at the inner-in-between state.

As the American expert on family sociology, Edward Shorter, remarks on this point:

"The single as a social model generally embodies the fears many have of

MODERN LIVING

Singles and the horror of the failed weekend

failure and being psychologically overtaxed, of losing one's detachment and ego. At the same time, it encompasses a yearning to be free and independent, to have self-control, and in fact to exercise the desire for freedom.

The worst thing that can happen to a "true" single on a weekend is nothing. A single's normal evening off is nothing out of the ordinary.

Shorter traces this situation back to childhood experiences. Especially if the parents split up while the child is young, this child will suffer long-term psychological damage.

Children who were younger than six years of age when their parents split up are quite clearly the most lonely adults.

Indeed, three quarters of those living alone state that they are lonely. Almost a quarter admitted that they have too few contacts, do not like being alone and feel lonely during their leisure time.

The reaction is a deliberate immersion in the present. That which is here and now must be taken full advantage of in line with the motto: Live each day to the full! Something has got to happen now, today, the weekend must be a complete success.

In some cases, the individual's fantasy and desires centre around whether or not the weekend will be a success, or not days before the weekend comes.

Everything must be well planned for the "event" — to make sure nothing goes wrong.

However, the more the single plans and organises, the less scope is available for surprises and the unexpected.

This may also result from the fact that the social status of many singles is

Second sexual revolution stands exposed

the handed-down moral concepts have become less and less important.

Greater liberality in sexual views ought to favour a more open partnership which has no need for the absolute dictate of faithfulness.

Claims to mutual possessiveness were regarded as unrealistic. Shorter refers to the fundamental change in sexual behaviour in this phase as the "second sexual revolution".

However, Frau Moeller-Gambärfoff feels that such sexual experimentation often expected too much of those involved.

Sexologist Volkmar Sigrisch, of Frankfurt, feels that individual sexual love first came about with the birth of the bourgeois individual.

The romantic ideal of marriage out of love was then the first step towards a partnership between man and woman on an equal footing, i.e. led to enhancing the status of the woman.

Historian Edward Shorter referred to this first bourgeois tendency towards marriage based on love as the "first sexual revolution".

As the American expert on family sociology, Edward Shorter, remarks on this point:

"The single as a social model generally embodies the fears many have of

on average higher than the population as a whole.

The other side of such open unrestrictedness, however, is the hectic pace of living and rest caused by the permanent inner tension to be active.

Singles also tend to extend their pleasures into the Monday evening. An unsuccessful weekend is a catastrophe for a single.

If unexpectedly left alone at home, many singles are prone to depression and are overcome by feelings of loneliness and of having failed.

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The current dispute over whether the age limit should be six or eight is pointless inasmuch as both these age groups permit integrated schooling.

But the present age limit of 16 is not workable because children of that age stand no chance here because they don't speak enough German, don't have adequate vocational training and — above all — because there are not enough jobs.

We are certainly not doing them a favour by permitting them to come to this country. There is no reason why parents living in Germany cannot bring their children here at an earlier age.

The attitude the churches have adopted on this issue is logical from their vantage point, but it only aggravates the problem — to the detriment of the young people concerned. Statistics show that foreign teenagers who find themselves in Germany without speaking German and without a chance of a job increasingly turn to crime.

Restricting the immigration age would also have a salutary effect on those parents who want to bring their teenage children to this country only because they hope that they will find work and bolster the family income.

No policy aimed at integration can actively support this attitude.

Concrete measures are needed if integration is not to remain utopian. Foreigners working and living here should after a number of years be given the option of either becoming naturalised or returning to their home countries after a reasonable period of grace.

Naturally, it will take a great deal of discussion to work out the details of and possible exemptions.

In any event, a repatriation drive can only be successful if enough incentives are provided. Since the earning potential in the various home countries — especially in Turkey — is much worse than here, people are unlikely to consider returning home unless they are given financial incentives to do so.

Of course, the extent of these incentives will depend on how full or empty government coffers are.

One thing, however, is out of the question: forcing people to return home — except in cases where the law calls for deportation.

There is one thing that must not be overlooked in the discussion of possible avenues that will lead to a solution of the aliens problem: anybody who permits himself morality and inescapable facts will be unable to come up with a solution.

Granted, the needs of statecraft don't take priority over everything else; but the welfare of the nation's own people does take priority over general humanitarian considerations.

The Commission on Aliens Policy has made a number of detailed proposals worth considering.

The immigration of children should be possible only up to an age that makes future integration likely or at least possible.

Continued from page 14
social and historical processes on the one hand and individual experiences and possibilities of experiencing on the other.

This is the decisive source of sexual problems.

In cases where the ability to perceive one's own ego has been blocked in early years, adults find it difficult to gain access to their personalities and their sexuality.

Wolfgang Cyran
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
in Deutschland, 9 March 1983)

SOCIETY

Top priority: removing the emotion from the foreigners issue

ment of the foreign population of Germany (based on current aliens legislation) show that there will be 5.74 million in 1990 and about seven million in 2000.

Even if these figures prove excessive, it is still essential to prevent a steep growth in the foreign population. This would overtax economic potential in the long run.

Growth of the foreign population in 1981 and 1982 was entirely accounted for by the Turks. Despite the 1973 freeze on hiring aliens (the freeze is still in force) the Turkish population since then has risen by 75 per cent due to the influx of next-of-kin and asylum seekers.

This combined with the Turkish tendency to form ghettos and their reluctance to become integrated has made the problem essentially a Turkish one.

Other nationality groups that are large enough to matter (Yugoslavs, Italians, Greeks, Spaniards and Portuguese) pose no problems in terms of integration. And these groups have been getting smaller over the past few years.

All efforts to integrate the Turks will be useless if more keep coming. Our ability to provide jobs, housing and mixed schooling with German children is already strained to the limit.

The 1973 freeze on hiring must be maintained to its full extent. In addition to this, the following measures should be taken: